

## NEW DESCRIPTIONS

ker longitudinally. Dorsum clothed with prominent hairs. Venter light brown. Anterior spinnerets separate, longer and two segmented. Epigyne as in text-fig. 10. Internal genitalia as in text-fig. 11. Male slender and much smaller; carapace light brown and abdomen lighter and lines not prominent. Male palpus as in text-figs. 12, 13.

*Holotype*: female *allotype* male.

*Type-locality*: Oakland, Shillong, India. Coll. M. Barman, 22.7.1972.

*Discussion*: This species resembles *Agelena shillongensis* Tikader in general appearance but differs from it in (i) Abdominal colour,

(ii) Anterior median eyes larger than others, whereas in *A. shillongensis* anterior median eyes smaller than others. (iii) Structure of epigyne and male palpus different.

These spiders are commonly found from May onward. They spin funnel like web on bushes usually in the hedges of *Duranta*, with tube like retreat. During the day they wait near the opening of the retreat and hide very quickly when alarmed. When approached sometimes withdraw their legs and fall down like pebbles to safety. Egg cases are found in July and August, and is cared for by the mother.

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## CHOEROSPONDIAS AURICULATA (ANACARDIACEAE) — A NEW SPECIES FROM INDIA<sup>1</sup>

DALI CHANDRA<sup>2</sup>  
(With a text-figure)

During the revision of the genera *Pistacia* L. and *Choerospondias* B. L. Burt, I came across some specimens which needed re-examination of identification. A few of such specimens collected by P. W. Mackinnon, and pre-

viously identified as *Pistacia integerrima* Steuart. On careful examinations it proved to be different from *Pistacia* L. Its characters indicate an undescribed species of *Choerospondias* B. L. Burt.

The genus *Choerospondias* B. L. Burt was till recently known to be represented in India by only one species, *C. axillaris* (Roxb.) B.

<sup>1</sup> Accepted January 1978.

<sup>2</sup> Central National Herbarium, Botanical Survey of India, Botanic Garden, Howrah-3.

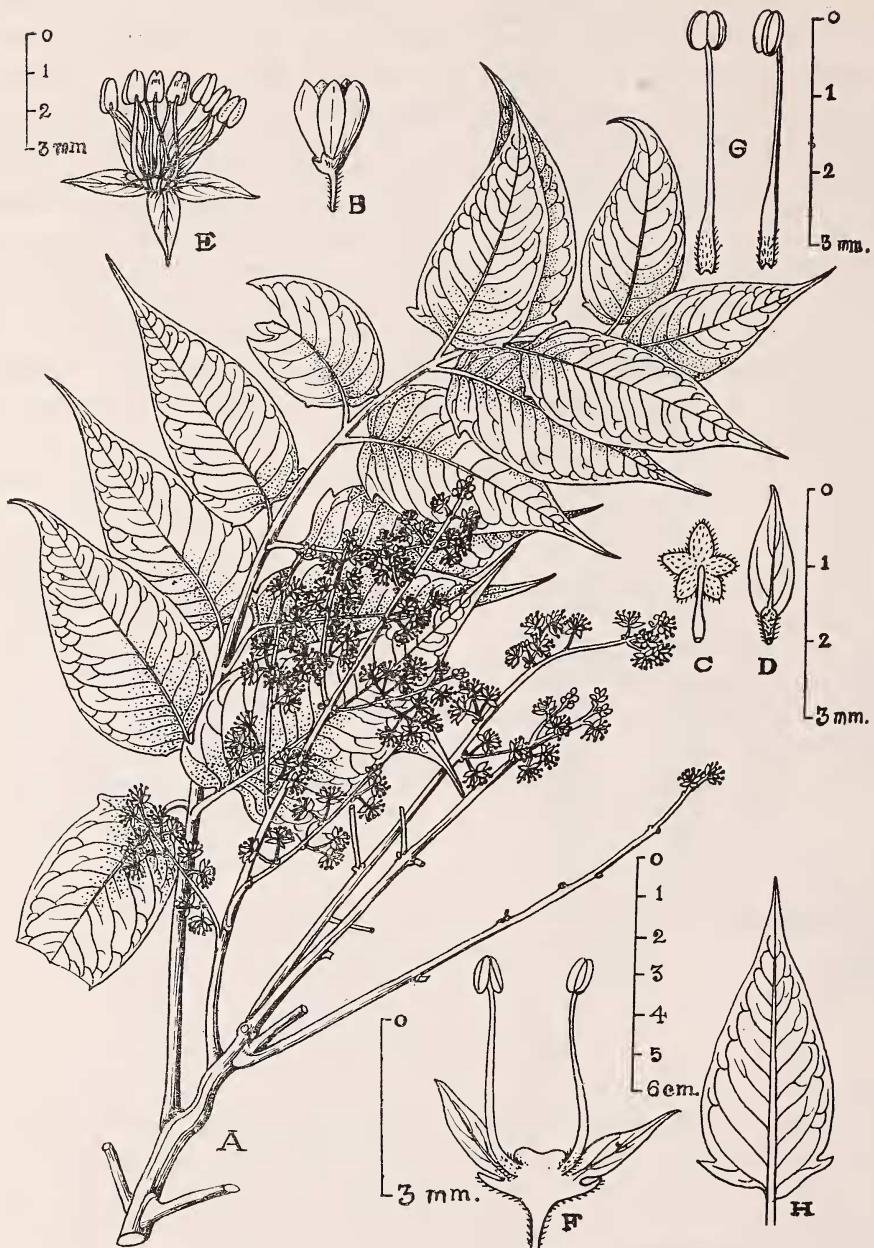


Fig. 1. *Choerospondias auriculata* sp. nov.  
 A. Twig; B. Bud; C. Calyx; D. Petal; E. Expanded flowers; F. L.S. of flower;  
 G. Stamens; H. Single leaflet.

L. Burt. One more has been found, collected by P. W. Mackinnon (date: 15-5-1899, without Coll. no.) from Mussoorie, Uttar Pradesh and is named and described here.

**Choerospondias auriculata** sp. nov.

A *C. axillaris* (Roxb.) B. L. Burt. Praecipue differt ramulis pubescentibus, venarum paribus lateralibus numero minoribus (6-8), folioliis molliter pubescentibus, foliolibasis auriculata, paniculis in ramulorum extremitatibus verticillatis.

Arbor; ramules teretes, molliter pubescentes, cicatricibus foliorum delapsorum obcordatis manifestis et lenticellis parvis linearibus. Folia alterna imparipinnata, 20-34 cm longa; petioli angularis, 10 cm longi, pubescentes; gemmae axillares parvae, apice tomentosae; foliola 9-13, opposita vel sub-opposita, inferiora superioribus majora, membranacea, ovata, 6-9 x 2.5-4 cm, apice caudato-acuminata, margine integra, basi oblique-rotundata cum auriculata prominenti in quoque latere, paribus venarum 6-8, arcuatis, marginem non attingentibus, supra obscuris et infra prominentibus, utrinque molliter pubescentia, plus ita infra; petioluli rare pubescentes, 0.5-1 cm longi. Panicula terminalis, in ramulorum extremitibus, verticillata, 16-19 cm longa, glabra, axe angulari, ramibrevae patentes, flores aggregati in ramulorum extremitibus. Flores unisexualis, regulares, ebracteati. Flores masculus 5 mm diametro per anthesin; pedicellus 1 mm longus, pubescens. Calyx 5-lobatus, 1 mm diametro, lobis ovatis, imbricatis, parce pubescentibus. Petala 5, libera, oblongo-lanceolata, 2 x 0.6 mm, margine intro curvato, costa singularis prominens et venulae laterales inconspicuae, supra glabra, infra basi hirsuta. Discus 5-lobus, tenuis, 1 mm diametro. Stamina 10, libera, 3 mm. longa, ad basin disci inserta, filamenta filiformia, basis subulatus, antheris multo longiora, ad partem basalem

hirsuta, dorsifixae, anthera oblonga, biloba, introrsa, longitudinaliter dehiscens. Carpellum nullum.

*Holotypus*: Lectus a P.W. Mackinnon ad locum India, U.P., Mussoorie, die 15-5-1899, et positus in herbario indico nationali (CAL) sub numero accessionis 98623.

**Choerospondias auriculata** sp. nov.

This species differs from *C. axillaris* (Roxb.) B. L. Burt mainly in its pubescent branchlets, less numerous of vein pairs (6-8), finely pubescent leaflets, prominent auricle on each side of the lamina base and terminally whorled inflorescence axes.

Tree; branchlets terete, softly pubescent with prominent obcordate leafscars and small linear lenticels. Leaves alternate, imparipinnate, 20-34 cm long; petiole angular, 10 cm long, pubescent; axillary bud small, tomentose at apex; leaflets 9-13, opposite or subopposite, lower leaflets larger than upper, membranous, ovate, 6-9 x 2.5-4 cm, apex caudate-acuminate, margin entire, base obliquely round with a prominent auricle on each side, 6-8 vein pairs, arched, not reaching the margin, faint on dorsal side and raised on ventral side, both surfaces softly pubescent but more on ventral side; petiolule thin, 0.5-1 cm long, pubescent. Panicle terminal, whorled at the extremity of the branchlets, 16-19 cm long, glabrous, axes angular, branches short, flowers aggregated at the ends of the ultimate branchlets. Flowers unisexual, regular, ebracteate. Bud obconic, 2 mm in diameter. Male flower 5 mm in diameter when in full blossom; pedicel 1 mm long, pubescent. Calyx 5-lobed, 1 mm in diameter, lobes ovate, imbricate, sparsely pubescent; petals 5, free, oblong-lanceolate, 2 x 0.6 mm, margin inwardly curved, midvein prominent with faint lateral veins, dorsal surface glabrous, hirsute at base on ventral surface; disc 5-lobed, 1 mm diameter, thin; sta-

mens 10, free, 3 mm long, inserted at the base of the disc, filament filiform above subulate at base, much longer than anther, hirsute at base, dorsifixed, anthers ablong, bilobed, introrse, longitudinal dehiscence; no carpel.

*Holotype*: INDIA: Uttar Pradesh, Mussoorie, 15-v-1899, P. W. Mackinnon *s.n.* (CAL) Acc. No. 98623.

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ASCOMYCETES OF WESTERN INDIA — V<sup>1</sup>

ALAKA PANDE<sup>2</sup>

(With two text-figures)

During the examination of mycological collections made from various forests of Western India, two interesting Ascomycetes were identified and determined as new to science, one of which namely *Leptospora* constitutes a new generic record to Indian Fungi.

*Leptospora* Rabenh.

Hedwigia 1 : 116, 1857

This loculoascomycetous genus is characterised by ascostromata which are immersed to erumpent on herbaceous stems, slightly beaked with bitunicate asci in basal layers, producing brown, filiform, multiseptate ascospores which are of uniform diameter throughout their length and having no constrictions at any septum (Dennis 1968; Luttrell 1973; Holm 1957).

*Leptospora indica* sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Stromata erumpentia, dispersa, nigra, ple-

rumque unilocularia. Pseudothecia subglobosa, ostiolata, rostellata, 360-450 x 640-800  $\mu$ m. Asci in basilaris strato, brevistipitati bitunicati, paraphysoidibus, clavati, vel cylindrici 130-180 x 16-20  $\mu$ m. Ascosporae 8, scolecosporae, multiseptatae, brunneae, in spirem contortae, uniformium diametriorum, seise constrictis ad septis, tumida cellula nulla, 120-160 x 3.5-4  $\mu$ m.

On dead herbaceous stems, dt. 10-7-1971. Leg. D. N. Mhaskar, Type Loc. Sinhagad (Poona), Holotype—AMH 3641.

The present collection when compared with the type species [*L. rubellus* (Pers. ex Fr.) Rabenh.] was found to differ in non-production of stain in substratum as against red pigmentation in the type species and in dimensions.

This constitutes a new generic record for India.

*Trematosphaeria* Fuckel

Jahrb. Nass. Vereins f. Naturkunde 23-24, 161: 1870.

The pseudothecia are partly immersed in substratum with septate phragmosporous

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